Figure 6A shows an end view of a prior art sandwich magnet consisting of a ceramic magnet **82** and steel pole pieces **84.** Lines of magnetic force **86** indicate how the magnetic force runs from the magnet to the pole pieces, and across the top through the air between the pole pieces, as well as across the bottom through the material of the manikin **88.** This type of magnet design can provide good on-contact strength, but little depth-of-pull. Magnetic poles are indicated as N and S.

Page 14, line 30 through page 15, line 10:

The on-contact and depth-of-pull strengths of magnetic assemblies of this invention were tested and compared to those of conventional sandwich magnets using a gauss meter. [Figure 6 shows the points where the measurements were taken.] Figure 7A shows the magnetic assembly of this invention with the poles labeled N (north) and S (south). The asterisk **90**, positioned about one-fourth inch from the center of the 2.5-inch-diameter magnetic assembly, indicates that the strongest depth-of-pull force was measured at this distance from the center. The circle **92** on the perimeter of the pole piece **70** indicates that the strongest on-contact force is measured at the perimeter. Figure 7B shows a sandwich magnet of the prior art. The asterisk **94** indicates where the strongest depth-of-pull forces were measured. This point also corresponds to circle **96**, the point where the strongest on-contact forces were measured. The magnet of this invention weighed .581 pounds. The sandwich magnet weighed 1.187 pounds. Results are shown in Table 2. [Table 1.]

IN THE CLAIMS

4. The form of claim 1 [claim1] wherein said magnetic assembly has a depth-of-pull of at least about 240 gauss at a distance of at least about one inch.

17. The form of claim 1 wherein said magnetic system comprises a disc of attracted material for mating with said magnetic assembly which presents a planar circular face.